



Holy Family RC Primary School Newsletter

"Working together as a family, following in the footsteps of Jesus, always giving our best."

Mrs L. Mills, Headteacher- holyfamilyprm@cardiff.gov.uk

Priest in charge: Father Solomon

Weekend Mass times- Saturday 6.00pm, Sunday 9.30am

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6th February 2026

Catholic Life of the School



The Presentation of Jesus in the temple is a significant event in the Catholic tradition; it is celebrated on February 2nd (40 days after the birth of Jesus). In the temple, Simeon and Anna recognised Jesus as the Messiah. It is also known as Candlemas, and is marked by the blessing of candles, symbolising that Jesus is the light of the world.

Sacrament of Reconciliation

Please pray for the following children who will be receiving the sacrament of Reconciliation on Saturday morning:

Leo, Frances, Charlotte, Tabitha, Freddie and Oscar.

A reminder that Friday 13th February is an Inset Day. The school is closed to children.

Sickness reporting

If your child is unwell, please telephone the school the first morning of their absence; we have a dedicated telephone line where you can leave a message. If your child is unwell in the morning but then perks up, please bring them into school, they will then get their afternoon mark.

Late in the mornings

This has become a problem again, in many of the Classes. It is extremely disruptive when children are late for the following reasons:

1. They miss the vitally important introduction to the day's learning
2. The Teacher has to get the Register back out to record the late mark (this stops them from teaching)
3. The Dinner register has to be changed (this stops the teacher from teaching)
4. Miss Jenkins/ Mrs Chivers/ Mrs Mills has to leave the Office to escort children to their Classroom, particularly if they are in the Foundation Phase. This leaves the Office unstaffed; the telephone and door unanswered and important administration work interrupted.
5. Some children receive additional learning interventions from the Teaching Assistants, these begin at 8.55, your child would then miss these short but very important daily sessions. They cannot be rescheduled as the Teaching Assistants work to very tight timetables.

Most importantly they miss out on valuable learning opportunities and, they are often very embarrassed if they are regularly late.

Please make every effort to ensure that your child is in school for 8.55a.m. Thank you.



Safer Internet Day

This will take place on **Tuesday 10th February**. Each Class will do some work around staying safe online that day. You will find some conversation starters that may be useful for you to use with your children, particularly if they are in Classes 3,4,5 and 6.



Use the questions below to help start discussions about how we can all use the internet safely, respectfully, responsibly, and positively when gaming and spending time online.

Start the conversation on a positive note:

- 1 What do you like most about the internet and why?
- 2 How do you have fun using the internet and technology?
- 3 What's your favourite game, app or website?
- 4 How does going online make you feel?
- 5 How does the internet and technology make your life better?
- 6 Do you most enjoy going online alone, or with other people?



Talk about relationships and communicating online:

- 1 Who do you communicate with online? What different methods do you use to communicate online? (E.g. in-game chat, video calls, group chats, etc.)
- 2 What is good about communicating online?
- 3 What can be challenging about communicating online?
- 4 What is different about talking to someone online compared to talking face to face?
- 5 How much can you trust people you only know online?
- 6 What do you and your friends do to keep yourselves safe and happy, when you are chatting and communicating online?

Conversation Starters

Talk about respect online:

- 1 What does respect mean to you? What does it look like online?
- 2 What does disrespect look like online?
- 3 What makes a good friend online?
- 4 What can you do if you fall out with a friend online?
- 5 Do people disagree more online or offline? Why do you think that is?
- 6 What could you do if someone you were talking to online was unkind to you, or made you feel worried, upset, or uncomfortable?



Talk about looking after yourself and others online:

- 1 How do you stay safe online? What tips do you have and where did you learn them?
- 2 Do you know where to go for help and where to find the safety tools on your favourite apps and games?
- 3 What could you do if being online is making you feel worse rather than better?
- 4 What could you do if you saw that a friend online needed some help or support?



Inset days 2026

Friday 13th February

Monday 1st June

Monday 20th July

Diary Dates for 2026, these will be updated regularly

February

Saturday February 7th children make their Sacrament of Reconciliation 10am at Holy Family Church

Tuesday 10th February Safer Internet Day

Thursday February 12th 3.00pm meeting for parents of children going to the residential visit to Llangrannog (Year 6)

Friday February 13th Inset Day school closed to children

Monday 16th February half term begins

Friday 20th February half term ends

Monday 23rd February children return to school

Friday 27th February- celebrating St David's Day- children to wear traditional costume or red

March

Thursday 5th March World Book Day

Tuesday 10th March individual photographs

Monday 16th March Y6 Residential visit to Llangrannog

Wednesday 18th March Y6 return from Llangrannog

Monday 23rd March Class 1,2 and 3 present Palm Sunday 3pm

Tuesday 24th March Class 4 present The Last Supper 3pm

Wednesday 25th March Class present The Trial of Jesus and Garden of Gethsemanae

Thursday 26th March Class 6 present the Crucifixion

Friday March 27th Easter Raffle

Friday 27th March school closes for the Easter holidays

April

Monday 13th April Children return to school after the Easter holidays

Monday 13th April Year 6 2-week swimming course at Fairwater Leisure begins

Wednesday 29th April **Class 5** Parental Consultation Meeting

Thursday 30th April Classes 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 Parental Consultation Evening

May

Monday 4th May Bank Holiday

Tuesday 5th May Class photographs

Wednesday 6th May **Class 5** Parental Consultation Meeting

Thursday 7th May Classes 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 Parental Consultation Evening

Friday 22nd May school closes for Half term

Monday 25th May half term begins

Friday 29th May half term ends

June

Monday 1st June Inset Day School closed for children

Tuesday 2nd June children return to school after half term

Wednesday 17th June Sports Day

Sunday June 21st children make their First Holy Communion 9.30am at Holy Family Church

Wednesday 24th June Sports Day if the weather is poor on the previous date

July

Monday 6th July Class 5 and 6 Play

Tuesday 7th July Class 5 and 6 Play

Tuesday 14th July Year 6 Leavers' Assembly

Friday 17th July school closes for the summer holidays

Term Dates 2025/26

Term	Term begins	Half Term begins	Half Term ends	Term ends
Autumn Term	Monday 1/9/2025	Monday 27/10/2025	Friday 31/10/2025	Friday 19/12/2025
Spring Term	Monday 5/1/26	Monday 16/2/26	Friday 20/2/26	Friday 27/3/26
Summer Term <small>*4/5/26 May Day Bank Holiday</small>	Monday 13/4/26	Monday 25/5/26	Friday 29/5/26	Monday 20/7/26

Term Dates 2026/27

Term	Term begins	Half Term begins	Half Term ends	Term ends
Autumn Term	Tuesday 1/9/2026	Monday 26/10/2026	Friday 30/10/2026	Friday 18/12/2026
Spring Term	Monday 4/1/27	Monday 8/2/27	Friday 12/2/27	Friday 19/3/27
Summer Term <small>* May Day Bank Holiday 3/5/27</small>	Monday 5/4/27	Monday 31/5/27	Friday 4/6/27	Tuesday 20/7/27



Class One



This week have been learning about emergency vehicles. We created an emergency services call centre in class. We had a very exciting visit from South Wales Police and learned all about police vehicles.



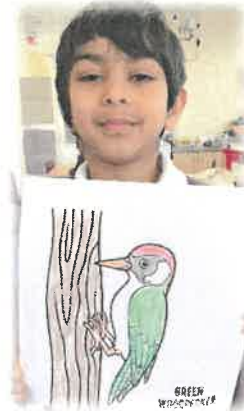
We tried on Police uniforms and made fingerprint key rings. In class we made our own police car crafts.



Class Two

This has indeed been a very strange week with so many of our friends at home with chickenpox. We were however, delighted to have a few surprise visitors.

Firstly, we were lucky enough to espy a beautiful Green Woodpecker searching for food in the playground and perching in a cherry tree. We found out some fabulous facts about the Woodpecker and then coloured our own Woodpecker creations.



Our second visitors were Police Officers from South Wales Police. They took our fingerprints and made them into a keyring, helped us to dress up in Police Uniforms, gave us special South Wales Police Colouring books and even brought us a special little treat.





CLASS THREE



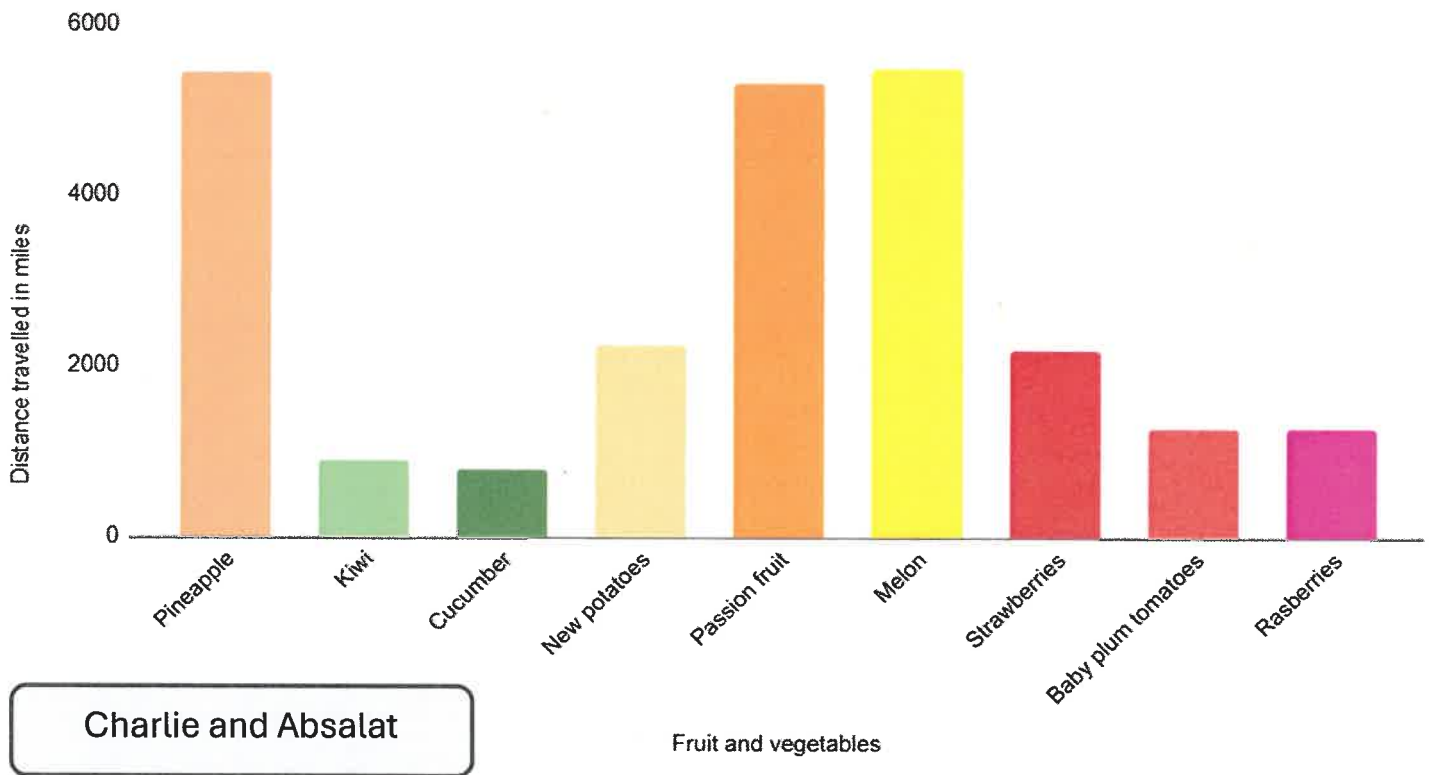
It's been a busy week in Class Three preparing for our assembly and continuing with our context topic. We have been researching which countries the fruit and vegetables in our supermarkets come from and looking at food miles.



We explored the labels on the packaging and then located the country on the map of the world. We created a table to show our findings and group porffor then went on to calculate the food miles.



A graph to show the food miles travelled by our fruit and vegetables



We created graphs using Google sheets and Jit5Chart to show the food miles travelled by the fruit and vegetables we buy from our supermarkets.

Class Four



Saint Therese of Lisieux

In the boxes below, write down everything that you have found out about Saint Therese of Lisieux. Who was she? What is she known for? When was she declared a saint?

Saint Therese was born in
2nd January 1873 in France.
She had a religious child
hood.

She was very kind and
helpful girl and always
wanted to become a
nun.

Her other name was
called "The little Flower".
She devoted her heart and
love to God.

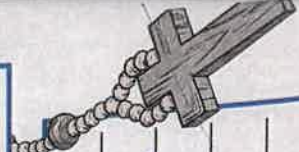
She had five sisters but
2-3 died from illness at
a young age. They all became
nuns.

Her Mum died from
cancer. Her Dad died too.
Years Later 30 September 1897,
she died too.

"A smile or a word is
often enough to put fresh
life in a lonely and
hopeless soul."








Saint Therese of Lisieux




BUSINESS MODEL SPREADSHEETS IN CLASS 5

Class 5 have been creating business spreadsheets for our swingin' sixties context. We created online "stores" that sold sixties merchandise such as mop top wigs, tie dye t-shirts Twiggly high boots, peace badges etc. We then added customers orders and used the following formulae: =SUM(), =MODE(), =AVERAGE(), =MIN(), =MEDIAN(), =MAX() and calculated the range too. Here is an excellent example from Chelsea in Year 4:

Q Menus 100% 123 Indie F... + 12 B I A

NAME	Chelsea Boots £100	Tie-dye t-shirts £600	Peace badges £1.50	Mop top wig £1000	Viny records £16.50	TOTAL PER CUSTOMER
IRS						
CLAY	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
LCB	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
CH	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
KA	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
RC	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
LO	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
SS	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
SH	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
AE	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
AW	£100	£600	£1.50	£1000	£16.50	£2820
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
	£1000	£6000	£1650	£10000	£2970	
				Grand Total	£2820	
				MIN SPEND	£16.50	
				MEDIAN SPEND	£100	
				MAX SPEND	£1000	
				RANGE SPEND	£1000	
				AVERAGE	£73.4	



Google Sheets



LIGHT



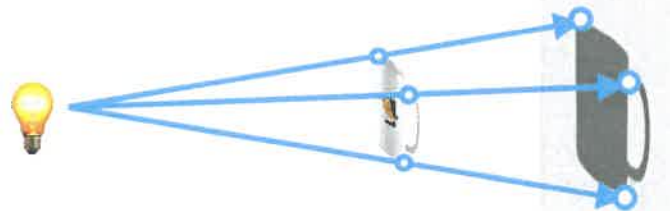
Where Does Light Come From?

light comes from **energy** sources that emit light waves, which travel in straight lines. These sources are either natural, such as the Sun, fire, and lightning, or man-made, including lamps, torches, and screens. **Light** is a form of **energy** and is the fastest moving thing in the universe that we have found (670,000,000mph). **Light energy** comes from **natural sources** (sun, stars, fire, fireflies) and artificial, human-made sources (light bulbs, torches, candles). A **light** source must produce its own **light**. The **Sun** is the primary natural source, while artificial sources are often powered by **electricity** or **combustion**.



How Does Light Travel?

Light travels from a **source** (like the sun or a torch) in **straight lines**, known as **rays**. It travels incredibly fast, far faster than sound. When these **straight light rays** hit objects, they can be **reflected**, **absorbed**, or passed through. Light travels in straight lines and reacts differently depending on the surface it hits: it can be reflected (bounced), absorbed (soaked up), or transmitted (passed through). Smooth, shiny surfaces like mirrors reflect light clearly, while rough or dull surfaces scatter or absorb it. Through them, enabling us to see and create **shadows**. **Light** can be **reflected** (like a mirror which reflects an object or you) , **absorbed**

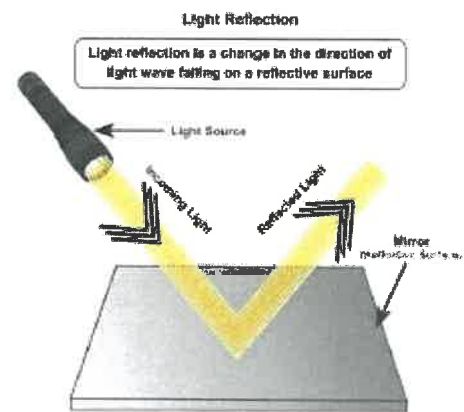




(Light is absorbed when its energy is taken in by a material rather than passing through like coal or dark dull materials such as black fabrics), or **transmitted** (when it passes through an object such as thin plastics or glass).

What Happens When Light Hits Different Surfaces?

Light travels in **straight lines** and reacts differently depending on the surface it hits: it can be **reflected** (bounced), **absorbed**. Smooth, shiny surfaces cause specular **reflection** (mirrors), while rough surfaces cause diffuse **reflection** (scattering. When **light** hits a surface, it is either **reflected**, **transmitted**, or **absorbed**, depending on the **material's** properties. **Transparent** materials **refract** (bend) light as it changes **speed**.



* The reflective surface is smooth and shiny such as glass and mirrors.

How Do We See Things?

We see things because **light reflects** (bounces) off objects and enters our eyes. **Light** enters through the **pupil**, is focused by the **lens** onto the **retina** at the back of the **eye**, and is turned into **electrical signals**. The optic nerve sends these signals to the **brain**, which interprets

them as images. The **eye** detects **light** by allowing it to pass through the **cornea**, **pupil**, and **lens**, which focus **light** onto the **retina** at the back of the

eye. Special cells in the **retina** (rods and cones) turn this **light** into **electrical signals**. These **signals** travel via the **optic nerve** to the **brain**, which interprets them as **images**.

